

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2596.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100 or more, at their credit may, at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890. [109]

### THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £580,000.

LONDON :  
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.  
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells Bills of EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS :  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum  
6 " " 4 "  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,  
Manager. [110]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,600,000.  
PROPRIETORS ..... £7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :—  
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq. H. A. P. MCWEENY,  
H. HOPFUS, Esq. L. POSENCKER, Esq.  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, D. R. SASSON, Esq.  
A. McCONACHE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.

SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND  
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at  
the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the  
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of BANKING and  
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief  
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,  
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890. [108]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... \$5,000,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... 2,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,  
Chairman.  
Hon. C. P. CHATER,  
Managing Directors.  
Vice-Chairman.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.  
POON-PONG, Esq.  
D. R. SASSON, Esq.

BANKERS.  
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land,  
Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.  
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and  
Commission business relating to land, etc.,  
conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Com-  
pany's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. [109]

## Insurances.

### THE FUNDS OF THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British  
Dominions and are thus free from the  
complications which might arise in time of war.  
They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling,  
and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15  
years.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong. [108]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877  
IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Agents,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [156]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN  
LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and  
LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Agents,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [157]

NOTICE

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANIES  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1888.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000,}  
EQUAL TO ..... £833,333·33·  
RESERVE FUND ..... £318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.  
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., take  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [100]

TO BE LET.

Just below Peak Flagstaff.

BAHAR LODGE, FURNISHED.

Apply to

HUGHES & EZRA.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1890. [162]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE, 15, Praya  
Central.

2ND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's  
Road Central.

Apply to

LAI HING & CO.,

No. 153, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1890.

TO LET,

Possession from 1st June next.

HOUSE No. 22, ELGIN TERRACE.

Apply to

J. SAMUEL,

No. 24, Elgin Terrace.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1890. [177]

TO LET.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

OLD BAILEY STREET,

OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught  
House, Queen's Road Central.

No. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 13, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [181]

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

ROUND FLOOR No. 2, Blue Buildings.

1ST FLOOR No. 3, Blue Buildings.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [188]

TO LET.

Two COMMODIOUS HOUSES in Carlton  
Terrace, Queen's Road East. Rent  
moderate.

Apply to

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [199]

TO LET.

N. O. 3, MORRISON HILL.

Immediate entry.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,

13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [165]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WEST TERRACE.

Immediate Entry.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,

13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. [511]

TO LET.

TWO FLOORS of HOUSE No. 8, Stanley  
Street.

Apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890. [103]

TO LET.

NOS. 21 and 25, ELGIN ROAD, behind  
the Old Union Church.

Apply to

ACHEE & Co.

Hongkong, 17th Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1890. [514]

## Intimations.

### KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

#### NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

LLARD—Les Flibustiers.  
Marguerite Poradowaka—Demoiselle Micid.  
Eugene Vermersch—l'Infaute Aumaine.  
Emile Pouillon—Chateauplure.  
Quatelles—70 et 90.  
E. de Concourt—Chiric.  
George Durny—Victoire D'Ame.  
V. Cherbuliez—La Vocation du Comte Chislain.  
Malot—Paulette.  
Silvestre—Les Facelles de Cadet—Bitard.  
O'Monroy—La Soie Parisienne.  
Capus—Qui Perd Gagne.  
Dumas Fils—Nouveaux Entr'actes.  
A. Filon—Amours Anglais.  
Sleiman's Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare.  
P. & O. Pocket Book.  
New Official Railway and Steamship Guide to  
Japan, with Maps \$2.50.  
Dictionary of Photography.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

### CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

#### FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

#### Commission Agents.

#### WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

#### AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

WE would beg to call attention to our special VERY RARE OLD "LIQUEUR WHISKY," which from its large increase of sale we have decided to reduce to \$10 per case.

All goods guaranteed to be of the best quality and at prices which will compare favourably with other houses in the Colony.

Hongkong, 12th June,

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
L I M I T E D.,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE  
POWDER.  
Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.  
It relieves all stomach derangements.  
It relieves headache and sickness.  
It relieves febrile symptoms.  
It quenches thirst.

75 cent per Bottle.  
DAKIN'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF  
SARSAPEARILLA.

Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions.  
Strengthens the System.  
Is of special benefit to those suffering from the  
Enteric Effects of the climate.

\$1.50 per Bottle.

DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine will be found of great value as a  
Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed or  
where there is the slightest tendency to  
Malaria or Climatic Debility.

It is prepared from the true Bark in combination with our Finest Port Wine, and is an  
admirable form of administering at the same time the appetizing properties of the Bark with  
the strengthening qualities of the Port.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1890. [52]

WINES AND SPIRITS.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD  
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)  
HONGKONG.

We invite attention to the following old  
landed Brandy, all of which are of excellent  
quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our  
London House, and bought direct from the most  
reputable Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled  
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the  
best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state  
the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,  
and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram  
receive prompt attention.

FORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per Case. Per Box.

A Alto Douro, good quality,  
Green Capsule ..... \$10

B Vintage, Superior quality,  
Red Capsule ..... 12

C Fine Old Vintage, superior  
quality, Black Seal Capsule ..... 14

D Very Fine Old Vintage extra  
superior, Violet Capsule  
(Old Bottled) ..... 18

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner  
wine, Green Capsule ..... 6

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner  
wine, Green Seal Capsule ..... 7.50

C Manzanilla, Pale Natural  
Sherry, White Capsule ..... 10

CC Superior Old Dry, Pale  
Natural Sherry, Red Seal  
Capsule ..... 10

D Very Superior Old, Pale  
Dry, choice old Wine,  
White Seal Capsule ..... 10

E Extra Superior Old Pale  
Dry, very finest quality,  
Black Seal Capsule (Old  
Bottled) ..... 14

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret,  
Red Capsule ..... 4.50

B St. Estephe, Red Capsule ..... 4.50

C St. Julien ..... 7

D La Rose ..... 11

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red  
Capsule ..... \$12

B Superior Very Old Cognac,  
Red Capsule ..... 14

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac  
Red Capsule ..... 18

D Hennessy's Finest Very Old  
Liqueur Cognac, 1875 Vint-  
age, Red Capsule ..... 24

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Cap-  
sule ..... 8

B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow  
Blend, Blue Capsule, with  
Name and Trade Mark ..... 8

C Watson's Abecour-Glenlivet,  
Red Capsule, with Name and  
Trade Mark ..... 8

D Watson's H K D Blend of  
the Finest Scotch Malt  
Whiskies, Violet Capsule ..... 10

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur  
Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule ..... 12

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green  
Capsule ..... 8

B John Jameson's Fine Old,  
Green Capsule ..... 10

C John Jameson's Very Fine  
Old, Green Capsule ..... 12

GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY,  
fine old, Red Capsule, with Name ..... 10

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule ..... 4.50

B Fine Unsweetened, White  
Capsule ..... 4.50

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva ..... 5.25

RUM.

Fine Old Jamaica, Violet  
Capsule ..... 12

Good Leeward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Maraschino  
Curacao Dr. Sieger's Cherry Cordial  
Chartreuse Dr. Sieger's Angostura  
Bitter, &c.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1890.

We regret that we cannot honestly offer our felicitations to the Directors of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company Limited, on the addition to their fleet which they have recently provided in the steamer *Hungshan*. That vessel was specially built for the Hongkong & Macao run, and, as is well known, there somehow happened to be a misconception or misunderstanding on the part of the Directors

or of somebody else at the time her construction was put in hand, which increased her cost to something like £10,000 more than was originally estimated. We are not disposed to question, however, that Directors have not obtained good value for the shareholders' money; the *Hungshan* is a very large and commodious, if not a strikingly handsome, steamer, possessing both passenger and cargo accommodation far in excess of anything previously employed on the Hongkong or Macao route, while as regards speed she ranks second only to the *Hanum*. But there is nevertheless room for considerable alteration and improvement, and complaints both loud and deep are already heard from passengers. But these are trivial questions of detail, the adjustment of which can very well be left to the directors without either injury to the Company or prejudice to the passengers. The *Hungshan* is a fac-simile on a larger scale of the *Fathian*, now employed on the Hongkong and Canton night service, and her accommodation generally is superior, especially as regards the Chinese passengers on the lower deck, and the stowage of cargo—two of the principal points to be considered on either the Canton or Macao routes.

As regards speed, the *Hungshan* has performed the trip between here and Macao in a trifle under three hours—which is about the same time made by the old *White Cloud*, a locally built steamer, by the way, fifteen years ago! But we feel perfectly sure that after a week or two's running this time will be reduced to two hours and a half, and as time is a valuable consideration to Hongkong business men who have their summer residences in Macao, this increased speed will prove a great benefit.

In the face of these advantages of speed and improved accommodation for native passengers and cargo, there are still one or two serious drawbacks. The *Hungshan* was specially designed, at great expense, for a special purpose—that of running to Macao in a shorter time than had ever been done previously, and, further, a particular design in construction had to be adhered to in order to meet the requirements of the mud-hole that serves the purpose of a harbor in the ancient Colony of his Most Faithful Majesty of Portugal. Unfortunately the builder, or the designer, completely lost sight of this important fact. Who is directly responsible for the serious blunder that has been made we prefer not to say; but it is a matter of such importance to all interested that we think it should be made a subject for inquiry and explanation by the Directors.

The *Hungshan*, leaving Macao at eight o'clock in the morning, is generally alongside the wharf in Hongkong at eleven; but departing from Hongkong at two it was between six and half-past eight during the whole of last week before passengers were landed on the wharf at Macao!

A CIRCULAR was sent round by Capt. McCallum to-day, to the Hongkong Volunteers, requesting their attendance at Stone-cutters' Island next month for Hotchkiss gun drill. The quick-firing guns, two in number, are mounted alongside the 64 p.s., and we expect that they are auxiliaries to be used in repelling landing-parties, besides protecting the mine-fields. The Volunteers certainly ought to learn to use the smaller arm, so as to be able to man the battery if need be. When the Nordenfeldts for which the Government voted thousands of dollars a while back will be here goodness only knows.

The public Press are ready ready to ventilate grievance, or to damn an inefficient public servant. Last June there was an outcry against Mr. Brown, the newly-arrived head of the Public Works Department, on account of the state of the streets of the heavy rain-storms. This week almost equally heavy storms have occurred, but, thanks to Mr. Brown's improvement of the drainage, nearly without injury to a single road. And we move a vote of thanks to the able official.

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A DARING scamp who, with two "pals," was snaking along the road leading from Mong-kok to Sun-shi-po in British Kowloon at about one o'clock this morning, dashed off away up a lane as soon as he was "twigged." Constable Sinclair coming towards him. A chase ensued, which extended over hill and dale for about three-quarters of a mile, when the "bobby" succeeded in collaring his man. He struggled violently, and threatened to shoot Sinclair with a loaded revolver which he whipped out from his waist. The constable, however, succeeded in getting the weapon, and locking up his captive at Yau-mai-ti. Mr. Robinson sent him into retirement for six months, with hard labour, this morning.

SAYS THE *Pinang Gazette*:—"It is rumoured that Sir Robert Herbert, the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, is about to retire, and that Sir Cecil Smith is among those mentioned as his successor. It may be interesting to note that two former Hongkong officials have already filled the position of legal Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office—namely, Mr. John Bramston, the present holder of the position, and Sir Julian Paesces, who is at present British Minister at Washington. Both of these gentlemen held the office of Attorney-General in Hongkong." The *Singapore Free Press* adds:—"Not long ago there was some whisper of a likelihood of Sir Cecil Smith going to China as Ambassador on Sir John Walham's retirement. But as to this nothing confirmatory has transpired, and as far as is known at present, Sir Cecil Smith will return to the colony on the expiry of his leave."

THE BARRADAS CASE.

At the Sessions this afternoon, Z. M. Barradas was again brought before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice, on a charge of embezzling Post Office money.—The Attorney-General (Mr. Ackroyd), prosecuted, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Wilkinson) defended.

Mr. A. K. Travers, cross-examined—The amounts that I advanced to the prisoner are shown from the post-book. I cannot find the cheque-books before October 1889. On the 10th of that month I advanced him \$800; on the 11th \$492, for money orders from Australia; on the 25th \$700; 31st \$700; and December 4th \$800; 13th \$306; 20th \$21; 20th \$300.

Those were all the payments I paid. I cannot say what the average monthly payments were. I expect that they were on the same scale as I have detailed. I have no idea what the average payment per month by the prisoner were. I am not aware that there were any orders or regulations laying down what the prisoner had to do. He was allowed to pay all

bottomed, she rolls terribly in a sea-way, and on this account will scarcely become popular as a passenger vessel. There are several defects in the new steamer to which grave exception could be taken, but as she is under orders to go into dock within the next few days to undergo repairs to her hull, we refrain for the present from criticising in detail. But the *Hungshan* is not a credit to Messrs. RAMAO and FERGUSON, who built her, nor is she likely to prove a gold-mine to the shareholders of the Steamboat Company.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON.

LONDON, July 16th.

The Coldstream Guards have replaced the Yorkshire regiment; the latter has returned to Portsmouth.

PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords has read the bill for the cession of Heligoland a third time.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H. M. sloop *Wanderer*, Commander Gifford, arrived this morning from Sandakan.

We would remind our readers of the meeting of the Hongkong Athletic Club, to be held at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow afternoon.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Priam*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 29th inst.

On the 25th ulto. Mr. J. W. Scott, secretary of the Deccan Brewery at Dapuri, fell into a vat of beer and was drowned. The liquor, which was worth Rs. 4,000, was afterwards poured away.

At the Sanitary Board meeting to-morrow the orders of the div will be:

Drainage and sewerage of the city.  
Procedure as to abatement of nuisances.  
Estimates for 1891.

YESTERDAY afternoon John Logan, watchman, captured two of the *Powen*'s firemen going ashore with 72 taels of opium concealed in tobacco tins. The smugglers were "up" to-day before Mr. Robinson, who imposed a fine of \$50 on one and \$150 on the other, and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:

March ..... "Sleeping Moses".  
Lancet ..... "The Duke of Fife".  
Va. .... "El Dorado".  
Second dance ..... "Salomé".  
Quadrille ..... "Madame Angot".  
Galop ..... "Wings of Love".

At 3 o'clock this morning about 500 tons of earth slipped down the Naval Hospital embankment, just opposite the Government School near the Happy Valley. The basement wall built last year stood the strain admirably, but the earth slid over the top of it into the road, stopping all traffic until Inspector Swanston arrived on the scene and set coolies to work to cut a way through. By daylight this work was complete, but there are still about 100 tons of earth in the road.

THE public Press are ready ready to ventilate grievance, or to damn an inefficient public servant. Last June there was an outcry against Mr. Brown, the newly-arrived head of the Public Works Department, on account of the state of the streets of the heavy rain-storms. This week almost equally heavy storms have occurred, but, thanks to Mr. Brown's improvement of the drainage, nearly without injury to a single road. And we move a vote of thanks to the able official.

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A DARING scamp who, with two "pals," was snaking along the road leading from Mong-kok to Sun-shi-po in British Kowloon at about one o'clock this morning, dashed off away up a lane as soon as he was "twigged." Constable Sinclair coming towards him. A chase ensued, which extended over hill and dale for about three-quarters of a mile, when the "bobby" succeeded in collaring his man. He struggled violently, and threatened to shoot Sinclair with a loaded revolver which he whipped out from his waist. The constable, however, succeeded in getting the weapon, and locking up his captive at Yau-mai-ti. Mr. Robinson sent him into retirement for six months, with hard labour, this morning.

SAYS THE *Pinang Gazette*:—"It is rumoured that Sir Robert Herbert, the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, is about to retire, and that Sir Cecil Smith is among those mentioned as his successor. It may be interesting to note that two former Hongkong officials have already filled the position of legal Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office—namely, Mr. John Bramston, the present holder of the position, and Sir Julian Paesces, who is at present British Minister at Washington. Both of these gentlemen held the office of Attorney-General in Hongkong." The *Singapore Free Press* adds:—"Not long ago there was some whisper of a likelihood of Sir Cecil Smith going to China as

with in China. In order, as is said, to keep the line of succession unbroken, it is thought desirable that each generation should have its proper representatives, whether they really were or were not links in the chain. It is only in families where there is some considerable property that this question is likely to arise. Where it does arise, and where a lad has died, for whom it is thought desirable to take a post-mortem wife, the family cast about to hear of some young girl who has also died recently. A proposition is then made by the usual intermediaries, for the union of these two, corpses in the bonds of matrimony! It is probably only poor families to which such a proposition is regard to their daughter would be made; to no others would it be any object. If it is accepted, there is a combination of a wedding and a funeral, in the process of which the deceased "bride" will be taken by a large number of bearers to the cemetery of the other family, and laid beside her "husband"! The newly adopted" grandson worships the corpse of his "mother," and the other ceremonies proceed in the usual way. The writer was personally acquainted with a Chinese girl who after her death was thus "married" to a dead boy in another village. Upon being questioned in regard to the matter, her father admitted that it was not an entirely rational procedure, but remarked that the girl's mother was in favour of accepting the offer. The real motive in this case was undoubtedly a desire to have a showy funeral, at the expense of another family, for a child who was totally blind and whose own parents were too poor at her death to do more than wrap her in a mat.

The practice of marrying one dead person to another is very far from uncommon in China. Its ultimate root is found in the famous dictum of Mencius, that of the three lines of unfilial conduct the chief is to leave no posterity. This utterance is one upon which the whole domestic life of the Chinese seems to have rested for ages. It is for this reason that those Chinese who have not yet married are accounted as of no importance. When they die, if children, they are "thrown out" either literally or figuratively, and are not allowed a place in the family grave yards. These belong exclusively to those who are mated and occasional bachelors must expect no welcome there. The same principle seems to be applicable to those who have died, and whose wives have remarried. It is for such cases that the strange plan of marrying a living woman to a dead husband has been invented. The motive on the part of the woman could be only that of saving herself from starvation, a fate which often hangs imminent over poor Chinese widows who do not remarry. The motive on the part of the family of the deceased husband is to make the ancestral graves complete. If the family of the deceased is not moderately well off, they would not go to the expense and trouble of bringing in a wife for a dead husband. But if she were well off, the widow would probably not have re-married. It thus appears that the marriage of a living woman to a dead man is likely to be confined to cases where the family being poor, the widow re-marries, but where the family circumstances having subsequently materially improved, it becomes an object to arrange as already explained to fill the threatened graveyard gap. It is perhaps for this reason that cases of such marriage appear to be relatively rare, so rare indeed, that many even intelligent and educated Chinese have never heard of them at all, and perhaps stoutly deny their existence. Sufficient inquiry, however, may not improbable develop here and there specific cases of conformity to this custom, as repellent to our thought, but natural and rational to the Chinese.

In cases where it has been decided to adopt a son, and where there are no suitable candidates within the family circle, a lad may be taken from a different family, sometimes related, sometimes connected, and sometimes neither related nor connected, and sometimes he may even be a total stranger merely "picked up." The result of this latter practice especially is often very disappointing and painful for the coule who have gone to so much trouble to find an heir, and who too often discover that they have spent their strength in vain, and that filial piety is not a commodity to be had for the asking. But whatever its attendant evils, which are undoubtedly many and great, the Chinese plan of adoption is always incomparably preferable to that of bringing into the yard a "little wife." It is by no means singular that the Chinese have given, to the relations between the real wife and the supplementary one, the significant name of "sipping vinegar." We happen to have been personally acquainted with only four families in which a concubine had been introduced. In two of them, the secondary wives had been bought because they were to be had at a cheap rate in a year of famine. One of these poor creatures came one day running into the yard of a Chinese family with whom the writer was living, screaming and dishevelled, at the result of "vinegar sipping." The man who had taken her openly reviled his mother in the most shameless way, upon her remonstrance at the act. In the second instance, a man past middle life thought by this means to make sure of a son, but was greatly disappointed in the result. He was in the habit of inviting elderly Chinese women of his acquaintance to go to his house, and "exhort" his wives to stop "sipping vinegar," a labour which was attended with very negative results. When he died, the last wife was driven out to return to her relatives, although a country villager her husband was reported to be a fairly rich man. In cases where the concubine has a son, in the event of her husband's death, if affairs are properly managed she has a portion of land set apart for her like any other wife. A third case is reported even while these lies are committed to paper. In this instance a neighbour of the writer and a man in middle life had a third wife, about forty years of age, the preceding wives having died, one of them leaving a daughter now twenty years of age. The father was absent from home much of the time, engaged in business in Peking. With Chinese thus situated, it often appears to be a particularly happy solution of difficulty, to have two wives, the legal wife at home, and the "small one" at the place where the husband spends most of his time. When the man returned to his home, several months ago, he brought this second wife with him, an act very well adapted to promote "vinegar sipping." This additional wife was a mere child, much younger than the daughter of her husband. At the next New Year it was reported that the man would not allow his proper wife to go to the ancestral graves, but insisted upon taking his young concubine to do the sacrifice. Other injurious reports, true or false, were circulated—in regard to his behaviour toward his proper wife, and his intentions in the future, abandon or to divorce her, and these soon reached the village of which he was native. The result was a deputation of a considerable number of elderly men from that village to the one in which the husband lived. This deputation constituted proceedings by summoning the head of the husband's clan to meet them. But a large number of young men, from that same village, having heard of the affair, could not wait for the elders to adjust the matter by slow Chinese diplomacy, but came in a body to the house of the husband, and without any ceremony made an attack upon it, breaking down the barred door and throwing themselves with violence upon the defenceless husband. The attacking party had armed themselves with clubs, but not according to their own account, with knives. It was late at night when the onslaught was made, and it

was impossible to distinguish friend from foe. The husband was at once overpowered, and was subsequently found to have seventeen club cuts on his chest, and two savage knife cuts on his back, penetrating to the lungs. It was alleged by the attacking party that the latter wounds must have been made by some of the man's immediate neighbours who were personal enemies and who, hearing the outcry, rushed in only to find that their enemy was defenceless, and open to their attack (which could not be proved against them) a circumstance of which they took care to avail themselves. The attacking party having thus placed themselves in the wrong were obliged, upon being prosecuted at law, to get an influential company of intermediaries to help them out of the difficulty. This was at last accomplished according to the usual Chinese method—a great deal of head knocking and a great many feasts for the injured party. Notwithstanding such instructive object-lessons as these, with which all parts of China must to a greater or less extent abound, many of those who think that they can afford to do so, continue to repeat the experiment although the adage says: "If your wife is against it do not take a concubine." If this advice were to be adopted, it is not improbable that the practice of concubinage in China would become practically extinct.

A traveller through China often notices in the villages along his route that in the early morning most of the men seem to be assembled by the roadside, each one squatting in front of his own door, all busily engaged in shovelling in their food with chopsticks (appropriately called "nimble sons"), chatting merritively during the brief intervals with the neighbour nearest. That the entire family should sit down to a table, eating together and waiting for one another, after the manner of the inhabitants of some countries of which we have heard, is an idea so foreign to the ordinary Chinese mind as to be almost incomprehensible. This Chinese (and oriental) habit is at once typical and suggestive. It marks a wholly different conception of the family, and of the position of the woman therein, from that to which we are accustomed. It indicates the view that while man is yang, the male, ruling, and chief element in the universe, woman is yin; "dull, female, inferior." The conception of woman as man's companion is in China almost totally lacking, for woman is not the companion of man, and with society on its present terms she never can be. A new bride introduced into a family has visible relations with no one less than with her "husband." He would be ashamed to be seen talking with her, and in general they seem in that line to have very little to be ashamed of. In those unique instances in which the young couple have the good sense to get acquainted with each other, and prevent the appearance of actually exchanging ideas, this circumstance is the joke of the whole family circle, and an insoluble enigma to all its members. A Chinese bride has no rational prospect of happiness in her new home, though she may be well dressed, well fed, and perhaps not abused. She must expect chronic repression through the long years during which she is for a time in fact, and in theory always, a "child." Such rigorous discipline may be necessary to fit her for the duties of her position, when she shall have become herself a mother-in-law, and at the heat of a company of daughters-in-law, but it is a hard necessity. That there are sometimes genuine attachments between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law it would be a mistake to deny, for in such rare cases human nature shows its power of rising superior to the conventional trammels in which it finds itself by iron customs bound.

To defend herself against the fearful odds which are often pitted against her, a Chinese wife has but two resources. One of them is her mother's family, which, as we have seen, has no real power, and is too often to be compared to the stern light of a ship, of no service for protection in advance, and only throwing a lurid glare on the course which has been passed over, but which can not be retarded. The other means of defence which a Chinese wife has at her command is herself. If she is gifted with a fluent tongue, especially if it is backed by some of that hard common sense which so many Chinese exhibit, it must be a very peculiar household in which she does not hold her own. Real ability will assert itself, and such light as a Chinese woman possesses will assuredly permeate every corner of the domestic bushel under which it is of necessity hidden. If a Chinese wife has a violent temper, if she is able at a moment's notice to raise a tempest about next to nothing, and to keep it for an indefinite period blowing at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, the position of such a woman is almost certainly secure. The most temerarious of mothers-in-law happens to attack a daughter-in-law who has no fear of men or of demons, and who is fully equal to any emergency. A Chinese woman in a fury is a spectacle by no means uncommon. But during the time of the most violent paroxysms of fury, Vesuvius itself is not more uncontrollable by man. If a Chinese husband happens to be a person of a quiet habit, with no taste for tumults, he may possibly find himself yoked to a Xantippe who never for an instant relaxes the reins of her dominion. In such cases the prudent man will be glad to purchase "peace at any price," and whatever the theory may be, the woman rules. Such instances are by no means infrequent. This is witnessed as well by what one sees and hears in Chinese society as well as by the many sayings which refer to the "man-who-fears-what-is-inside," that is, the "hen-pecked man." Although it is an accepted adage that

"A genuine cat will slay a mouse."

"A genuine man will rule his wife."

yet there are numerous references to the punishment of "kneeling-by-the-bedside-holding-a-lamp-on-the-head," which is the penalty exacted by the regnant wife from her disobedient husband.

(To be continued.)

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, it is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following: "I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous disease. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Adv.]

### Co-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

ZAFIRO."

Captain Cobban will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 24th July, 1890. [1083]

Established 1880.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [1083]

Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [1083]

Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [1083]

### Intimations.

## HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

HAVE ON HAND A COMPLETE STOCK OF GLASSWARE, consisting of: Sherry Glasses, Custard Glasses, Liquor Glasses, Champagne Glasses, Emerald Hock Glasses, Ruby Hock Glasses, Jelly Glasses, Finger Bowls, Ice Plates, Decanters, Small Tumblers, Champagne Tumblers, in SEVERAL DESIGNS AND PATTERNS.

Also

A CHOICE STOCK OF: DINNER SERVICES, TEA SERVICES, TOILET SETS, EPERGNE, SPECIMEN GLASSES, and FANCY GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS, etc., etc.

### HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ CO., LTD.)

Hongkong, 17th July, 1890.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

HAITAN,

Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 26th July, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 24th July, 1890. [1083]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."

Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 24th July, 1890. [1084]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR."

are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that all claims must be made before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.

Agents, Hongkong, 24th July, 1890. [1085]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 28th July, 1890, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at No. 3, Mosqu-Terrace, the residence of G. RAVAI, Esq.

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:

CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CANTON MARBLE-TOP BLACKWOOD CENTER & IDETABLES, PICTURES, MIRRORS, FENDERS, and IRONS, &c.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, WHATNOTS, PLATED, GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE, &c.

DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD with Patent WIRE MATTRESS, Lady Double WARDROBES, with plate glass door, MARBLE-TOP WASHING STANDS, DRESSING TABLE, WRITING DESK, CHILD'S IRON-COT, BED ROOM FURNITURE, &c., &c.

DISCHARGING RICE, &c., &c.

No. 8, PRAYA CENTRAL, WING WOO STREET.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1890. [1086]

Catalogues will be issued previous to Sale, and the above will be on view on Monday a.m.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 24th July, 1890. [1086]

HONGKONG ATHLETIC CLUB.

THE Meeting of the Members of this CLUB,

called for FRIDAY, the 18th inst., is

POSTPONED until TO-MORROW, the 25th

inst., at 8 p.m., at the Hongkong Hotel.

The exact form which the proposed Grant of Land by the Government to the Club is to take is still under consideration of the Government; and Members are respectfully requested to acquiesce in the Postponement, so that a definite statement may be laid before them at the Meeting.

Business to be brought before the Meeting.

1.—Confirm Minutes of previous Meeting.

2.—Discussion of proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association.

3.—Election of General Committee (by ballot).

4.—Vote of Thanks to the Government for grant of land.

W. H. YOUNG, Hon. Sec., pro tem.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1890. [1086]

A. H. FOOK, SHIP'S COMPRADORE & STEVEDORE, PRICES.

Cabin Beef ..... 7 cents per lb.

Cow Beef ..... 6 " "

Vegetables ..... 2 " "

Bread ..... 4 " "

Mutton ..... 18 " "

Fruits ..... 4 " "

Pork ..... 9 " "

Fish and Prawns ..... 9 " "

Veal ..... 9 " "

Pork and Ducks ..... \$3.60 per dozen.

Geese ..... 9 " "

Eggs ..... 80 cents per 100

Stone Ballast ..... 40 " "

Shingle do ..... 55 " "

Discharging Rice ..... 6 " "

Loading General Cargo ..... 6 " "

No. 8, PRAYA CENTRAL, WING WOO STREET.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1890. [1087]

**Commercial.**

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 211 cums New Issue—nominal, buyers.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—\$12 per share, buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.  
Canton Insurance Company Limited—\$120 per share, buyers.

Yantze Insurance Association—Tls. 84 per share, sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$66 per cent, premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$37 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—110 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent, Debentures—\$50.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—35 per cent, discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$57 per share, buyer.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$178 per share, buyers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$93 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$2 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent, nominal, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent, premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent, premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ld.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Panjin and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—47 per share, sales.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ld.—\$28 per share, sellers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$79 per share, buyers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$275 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$120 per share, buyers.

The East Borico Planting Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Ld.—\$45 per share, sellers.

The Souey Koay Planting Co., Ld.—\$10 per share, sellers.

Crukshank & Co., Ld.—\$40 per share, nominal.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ld.—50 per cent, dis., sellers.

The China-Borneo Co., Ld.—\$15 per share, nominal.

The Darvel Bay Trading Co., Ld.—\$8 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ld.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$32 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ld.—\$92 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ld.—\$51 per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ld.—\$35 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ld.—\$5 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ld.—\$17 per share, nominal.

The Lamag Planting Co., Ld.—\$15 per share, sellers.

The Lebuk Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—\$48 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.—\$21 per share, sellers.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Ld.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ld.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan.—\$14 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marina, Limited—pas, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 3,68

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3,68

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3,78

Credit at 4 months' sight ..... 3,78

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3,78

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4,48

Credit, at 4 months' sight ..... 4,48

ON INDIA, T. T. .... 2,224

On Demand ..... 2,223

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. .... 721

Private, 30 day's sight ..... 731

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

WANDERER, British sloop, 245 tons, 750 horse-power, 4 guns, Commander Geo. A. Gifford, 23rd July.—Sindakan 17th July.

KWANGLEE, Chinese steamer, 1,508, Lincoln, 23rd July.—Shanghai 20th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

VORWARTER, German steamer, 602, T. Bruhn, 24th July.—Whampoa 24th July, General—Wieles & Co.

NINGPO, German steamer, 702, R. Koehler, 24th July.—Whampoa 24th July, General—Siemens & Co.

PEPFONG, Chinese steamer, 326, James Watts, 24th July.—Tientsin 10th July, Chefoo 13th July, and Woosung 19th, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

HELENE RICKMERS, German steamer, 2,008, C. Hess, 24th July.—Kutchinotz 18th July, and Singapore 18th July, General—Wieles & Co.

KAIFONG, British steamer, 936, T. Gyles, 24th July.—Tientsin, and Swatow 23rd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, A. Hasenwinkel, 24th July.—Mauritius 27th June, and Singapore 18th July, General—Wieles & Co.

CYCLOPS, British steamer, 1,362, Wm. Lee, 24th July.—Amoy 22nd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

ARATOOT APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, J. G. Spence, 24th July.—Calcutta 7th July, Penang 15th, and Singapore 18th, Opium and General—D. Sassoone, Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS.

AVOCET, British steamer, 1,055, T. Rowan, 24th July.—Saigon 20th July, Rice—A. G. Morris.

VIKANO, British steamer, 886, Bradley, 24th July.—Shanghai 20th July, and Swatow 23rd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

PEKING, German steamer, for Bangkok.

TAICHOI, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

CLARA, German steamer, for Haiphong.

PATHAN, British steamer, for Saigon.

BELLEROPHON, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 24. YUNGCHING, Chinese str., for Whampoa.

JULY 24. NANOA, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

JULY 24. SUFOUK, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

JULY 24. NEWLAWS, British str., for Singapore.

JULY 24. MALWA, British str., for Singapore, &c.

JULY 24. TAICHOI, British str., for Swatow, &c.

JULY 24. PARTHA, British str., for Amoy, &c.

JULY 24. BELLEROPHON, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

JULY 24. AMOY, German str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PER PEI-PING, str., from Tientsin, &c.—17 Chinese.

PER KWANG-LE, str., from Shanghai.—Hon. P. Ryrie, and 101 Chinese.

PER ARRAVON APAC, str., from Calcutta—Messrs. T. H. Twigg, S. D. Cohen and servant, and Law Sien-Yin, from Penang.—Mr. Chia Tong Seang, 3 children and servant, Mr. Chia Wong Tong and servant, 4 Jews, 7 Indian, 1 Japanese and woman, 320 Chinese, 54 women and 100 children.

PER CYCLOPS, str., from Amoy.—80 Chinese.

PER INDEPENDENT, str., from Mauritius, &c.—Messrs. KAI-FONG, str., from Tientsin, &c.—Messrs. Plameck, Graham, and 47 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

PER CYCLOPS, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Captain Simmonds, R.A. H. Bentwich, and 20 Chinese.

PER INDEPENDENT, str., from London.—Mr. Daniel, T. Jenney, American ship, 1,620, Rodick, 26th March, New York 4th Nov., Petroleum.—Order.

PER ERICKSON, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.

PER GEORGE SKALFIELD, American ship, 1,276, A. S. Dunning, 11th July—New York 7th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

HALCOWN, American schooner, 61, A. Metcalfe, 16th July—Yokohama 9th June, Ballast—Master.

PER PARAMITA, American ship, 1,498, C. D. Prescott, 28th May—New York 7th Dec., Petroleum.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PER RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,166, Geo. A. Freeman, 22nd June—New York 19th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

PER SARA MERSEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Muniz, 4th July—Saigon 27th June, Ballast—Captain.

PER SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, British schooner, 232, Murray, 18th July—Port Natal 20th May, General—Turner & Co.

THORVA, British ship, 1,174, Fraser, 20th July, Singapore 9th July, Timber—Master.

PER TILLIE BAKER, American bark, 683, Jas. H. Cartt, 27th June—Honolulu 19th May, Ballast—Captain.

PER VELOCITY, British bark, 495, R. Martin, 18th June—Honolulu 3rd May, General—Chinese.

PER WM. LE. LACHEUR, British bark, 575, E. Warner, 10th June—Lagulanoc 9th June, Wood—Wieles & Co.

PER ZING, British ship, 1,371, McLeod, 27th May—New York 20th Nov., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Cyclops* reports that she left Amoy on the 22nd instant. Had light southerly winds with torrents of rain.

The German steamship *Independent* reports that she left Mauritius on the 27th ultimo, and Singapore on the 18th instant. Had fine weather the whole passage.

The British steamship *Kai-fong* reports that she left Tientsin, and Swatow on the 23rd instant. Had moderate to fresh winds to North Suddies, then strong gale from south-east with heavy rain and high sea. On the 18th at 7 a.m. anchored under lee of Kenshan Island for 24 hours, then fresh winds and dull overcast weather to Swatow. From Swatow to Hongkong had moderate to fresh south-west winds and thick rainy weather.

The Chinese steamship *Pei-ping* reports that she left Taku on the 10th instant at 9 a.m.; arrived at Chefoo on the 12th at 4 a.m., left at 6 a.m. on the 13th; arrived at Shanghai on the 16th at 1:30 p.m. Left Woosung on the 19th at 6 a.m. Had moderate south-easterly winds and thick foggy weather to Chefoo, and strong southerly winds from Chefoo to Shanghai. Sheltered at Woosung for 36 hours, with strong east-south-east gale; thence to port had fresh variable winds & squally weather; arrived at Tamto last night at 11 o'clock.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Shanghai.—Per *Tai-tang* to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 1:30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

AIRLINE, British steamer, 1,492, W. Ellis, 22nd July.—Sydney 1st July, Newcastle 4th, Townsville 8th, Cooktown 9th, and Thursday Island 11th; General—Russell & Co.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Muddle, 20th July—Yokohama 12th July, Malls and General—F. & O. S. N. Co.

COSMOPOLIT, German str., 552, T. Schall, 22nd July—Iloilo 17th July, Sugar—Wieles & Co.

DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen,